



## Types of Metaphors, Translation Techniques, and The Impact on Translation Quality in *Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh*

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### **Abstract**

This study explores the intricate relationship between translation techniques and the quality of metaphor translation in the Indonesian novel "Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh," translated into English as "Supernova: The Knight, The Princess, and The Falling Star." It delves into the complexities of translating metaphors, which serve as essential components of literary texts, conveying deeper meanings and emotional nuances. Through qualitative analysis, this research identifies six primary translation techniques—deletion, explicitation, discursive creation, modulation, paraphrase, and established equivalent—and assesses their impact on translation quality using metrics of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The findings reveal that while deletion can lead to significant losses in meaning, modulation, paraphrase, and established equivalent techniques are most effective in preserving the essence of metaphors, thus enhancing the overall quality of the translations. This study contributes to the understanding of metaphor translation in a literary context, emphasizing the translator's role in balancing fidelity to the source text with cultural relevance and accessibility for the target audience.

**Keywords:** *Types of Metaphor; Metaphor Translation; Translation Technique; Translation Quality; Kpbj*

### **Introduction**

Translation, as a crucial aspect of cross-cultural communication, involves not only the conversion of words from one language to another but also the preservation of cultural nuances and literary elements. Among the various components of language, metaphors play a particularly significant role in shaping meaning and conveying deeper layers of interpretation. They are a form of figurative language that enriches the narrative by creating associations beyond the literal sense of the words used. The translation of metaphors, therefore, is a complex task that can significantly impact the quality of the translated text.

In the novel *Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh (KPBj)*, Dee Lestari employs various stylistic elements, including metaphors, as key components that enrich the narrative and deepen the story's meaning. The metaphors in this novel not only beautify the language but also help convey complex and

emotional themes that are central to the story. The novel *KPBJ* has been translated into English under the title *Supernova: The Knight, The Princess, and The Falling Star* by Harry Aveling, an Australian translator, in 2011. In this translation, several efforts were made to preserve the beauty and meaning of the metaphors despite differences in language and culture.

Newmark (1988) identified six types of metaphors commonly found in texts. First is Dead Metaphor. These are metaphors that have become so common in language that their figurative meanings are generally overlooked, and they are understood literally. For example, "the foot of the mountain" or "the leg of a table." Such metaphors don't usually evoke strong imagery. Next is Cliché Metaphor. It is an overused metaphors that have lost much of their impact due to frequent usage, often appearing in speech or writing without adding freshness. Examples include "time flies" or "crystal clear." They can be useful in communication but are less effective for creating a vivid impression.

Then, there is Stock Metaphor. These are well-known metaphors that carry strong imagery and are generally understood across contexts. They're established enough to be recognizable yet retain some vividness. An example might be "the heart of the problem," which provides a clear image of going to the core of an issue. Next is Adapted Metaphor. This type involves modifying an existing or well-known metaphor to create a slightly new or personalized version, making it more relevant or suited to the context. For example, adapting "a rolling stone gathers no moss" to something like "a rolling wheel gathers no dust." The fifth one is Recent Metaphor: Newly coined or relatively recent metaphors that reflect contemporary language and ideas. They often arise from current trends or technological advancements, like "viral content" in the context of internet culture, which is fresh and relevant but might lose impact over time. Last is Original Metaphor. Original is metaphors crafted by an author to convey unique ideas, emotions, or images. Original metaphors are often creative and bring new depth to a text, as they challenge readers to form new connections, like "hope is a fragile boat sailing in rough seas."

Effective metaphors in literary texts highlight unique challenges in translation, where the role of translation in bridging cultural and linguistic differences is crucial for preserving the beauty and intended meaning of the original author. Translation itself plays a significant role in language teaching and learning and was only recognized as a discipline and profession at the end of the 20th century. Previously, translation was often considered merely a part of language learning (Sumarni, 2016). Malmkjaer and Windle, as cited in Sumarni (2016), emphasize the central role of translation and interpretation in human culture—a role that is often overlooked and taken for granted in today's interconnected world. Without this activity, the linguistic community would face a level of cultural isolation that is hard to imagine in today's globalized world. In literature, the effectiveness of metaphor translation can determine the overall fidelity and resonance of the text in the target language. The challenge lies in finding equivalencies that maintain the original's intent, impact, and cultural relevance.

The intricate relationship between the translator's strategic decision-making and the techniques they employ is essential not only in navigating linguistic challenges but also in preserving the cultural nuances and emotional depth of metaphors, which are pivotal to maintaining the literary and communicative integrity of a text across languages. Strategies in translation are problem-solving methods employed during the process, while translation techniques are the result of those decisions. Thus, strategies are process-oriented, while techniques focus on the product of translation, both essential in ensuring that metaphor translation in literature effectively bridges cultural and linguistic gaps (Molina & Albir, 2002) However, in this research, the researcher is only focused on the analysis of technique since this is product-oriented research.

The focus on translation techniques in metaphor translations aligns with Nababan et al.'s (2012) approach to assessing translation quality, where accuracy, acceptability, and readability become key metrics in evaluating the effectiveness of these techniques in conveying the original meaning and cultural context. In the first study conducted by Nababan et al., it was revealed that in translation theory literature, seven translation quality assessment strategies have been identified. These seven strategies include the

cloze technique and reading-aloud technique introduced by Nida and Taber, as well as the knowledge test, performance test, and back-translation proposed by Brislin. Additionally, the equivalence-based approach presented by Reis and the functional approach explained by Machali are also part of these strategies. Translation assessment serves two important purposes. First, it creates a dialectical relationship between translation theory and practice. Second, it establishes criteria and standards for evaluating the competence of translators, especially when comparing several versions of the target language (TL) text from the same source language (SL) text.

Nababan et al. (2012), through a three-year study, proposed a translation assessment instrument that evaluates three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each aspect has a separate assessment table and consists of three levels. The scale used for each aspect ranges from 1 to 3, arranged in an inverted triangle, meaning the better the translation quality, the higher the score, and vice versa. The accuracy aspect is divided into three: accurate (3), less accurate (2), and inaccurate (1). Similarly, the acceptability aspect is divided into acceptable (3), less acceptable (2), and unacceptable (1). Lastly, the readability aspect is divided into high (3), medium (2), and low (1).

Understanding how these techniques influence the quality of metaphor translation in *Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh* can offer valuable insights into the broader field of translation studies. It highlights the delicate balance between fidelity to the source text and the need for cultural and contextual relevance in the target language. By examining the impact of various translation techniques on metaphor quality, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on effective literary translation practices and enhance the appreciation of metaphorical language across cultures.

There are many previous researches that are discussed about metaphor translation. Previous research on metaphor translation covers various approaches and contexts but has not deeply examined the types of metaphor and the impact of the techniques used on the quality of metaphor translation. Lutfiah et al. (2023) and Putri and Gusthini (2022) identify challenges in translating song lyrics' metaphors, employing strategies such as converting them into non-figurative expressions and adding similes to preserve emotional meaning. Farghal and Mansour (2020) and Rumman et al. (2023) highlight the importance of fidelity to the meaning of metaphors in literary texts and subtitling, while Al-Adwan and Al-Jabri (2023) emphasize the difficulties faced by translation students in translating audiovisual metaphors, underscoring the need for a deeper understanding of cultural and conceptual metaphors.

## **Methods**

Research methodology encompasses the foundational framework utilized to determine the research site, data origins, data gathering, sampling, data accuracy, analysis, and related aspects. Hence, research methodology can be understood as a procedural concept, detailing the actions researchers undertake throughout the research (Santosa, 2021). To sum up, research methodology entails a comprehensive array of procedures and methodologies guiding researchers in conducting systematic investigations. It encompasses both the practical methods utilized in data collection and analysis and the theoretical underpinnings shaping the research design. A robust methodology is essential for generating dependable and valid research findings, making significant contributions to knowledge advancement within a specific field of study.

The focus of this research is on how translation technique affects the quality of metaphor translation in a novel titled "*Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh*." This novel was published in 2001 by Benteng Pustaka. It is authored by Dewi Lestari and translated by Harry Aveling in 2011. The translated version is titled *Supernova: The Knight, The Princess, and The Falling Star*. The data to be analyzed comprises phrases and sentences that contains metaphor from source text and analyzed the techniques that is used by the translators to translate the metaphor from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Furthermore, the researcher also analyzed the impact of translation technique that is used to the quality of translation. Data

collection will be conducted through observation using a note-taking technique and focus group discussion. The validity of the collected data evaluated by raters.

## Results and Discussions

### A. Findings

#### 1. Types of Metaphor

Table 1.1. Types of Metaphor

Types of Metaphor	Frequency
Stock Metaphor	15
Original Metaphor	6
Dead Metaphor	4

The table presents data on the frequency of three types of metaphors identified in *Kesatria, Putri, dan Bintang Jatuh*. Each metaphor type is listed alongside the number of occurrences found, reflecting how often each type appears. Here is the example:

- a. Stock Metaphor: A conventional metaphor widely recognized and easily understood due to its common use. This is the most frequent type, with 15 occurrences.

Example: *Kehangatan terpancar dari mata mereka*

The phrase "Kehangatan terpancar dari mata mereka" ("Warmth radiates from their eyes") qualifies as a stock metaphor because it employs familiar, conventional imagery to convey an emotional state. In this metaphor, "warmth" is symbolically associated with kindness, affection, or a welcoming attitude, and this warmth is described as "radiating" from a person's eyes. This imagery is common across many languages and cultures, where "warm eyes" or "eyes radiating warmth" are established expressions that describe a person's friendly or caring demeanor. As a stock metaphor, it is easily understood without requiring unique interpretation or analysis, as it draws on shared, recognizable associations between warmth and positive emotions. The metaphor's familiarity makes it an effective, readily accessible way to convey the intended feeling, aligning it with the characteristics of stock metaphors.

- b. Original Metaphor: A unique metaphor crafted by the author, often contributing to the text's creative or stylistic depth. It appears 6 times.

Example: *Serotonin agaknya semacam detergen otak, ya?*

The phrase "Serotonin agaknya semacam detergen otak, ya?" ("Serotonin seems like a kind of brain detergent, doesn't it?") is classified as an original metaphor because it introduces a novel and imaginative comparison that is not typically found in everyday language. This metaphor creatively likens serotonin—a neurotransmitter associated with mood regulation—to a "detergent" for the brain, suggesting that it "cleanses" or "refreshes" mental states in a unique and vivid way. Unlike stock or dead metaphors, this comparison is unconventional, inviting readers to think about serotonin's role in the brain through an unexpected lens. The metaphor's originality lies in its fresh imagery and its potential to prompt readers to conceptualize serotonin's function in a new, metaphorical framework. Such creativity and novelty are hallmarks of original metaphors, which are crafted specifically to add unique depth or insight.

- c. Dead Metaphor: A metaphor so commonly used that its metaphorical nature is no longer noticeable, making it part of everyday language. This type appears 4 times.

Example: *Lihat ke dalam hatimu dan bayangnya pun kan nyata*

The phrase "Lihat ke dalam hatimu dan bayangnya pun kan nyata" (meaning "Look into your heart and its reflection will become real") can be considered a dead metaphor in this context due to its figurative elements that have lost much of their original vividness. In Indonesian, phrases involving "looking into the heart" or seeing the "reflection of the heart" have been used frequently enough that they no longer invoke fresh imagery or a sense of novelty. Instead, they now convey familiar meanings about introspection or understanding one's true feelings, without prompting the reader to visualize the metaphor in a literal sense. Dead metaphors are characterized by their integration into everyday language, where their metaphorical roots fade, and they take on a more literal or conventional meaning. Here, the phrase functions more as an idiomatic expression of self-reflection or inner truth.

## 2. Technique of Translation

Table 2.1. Translation Technique

Translation Technique	Frequency
Established Equivalent	15
Explicitation	4
Deletion	2
Discursive Creation	2
Modulation	1
Paraphrase	1

The findings from my research contribute to this ongoing discourse by identifying and analyzing six distinct translation techniques applied to the metaphor data collected. The results are encapsulated in Table 1.1, showcasing the following techniques: deletion, explicitation, discursive creation, modulation, established equivalent, and paraphrase. A total of 25 metaphor instances were analyzed, revealing the varied technique employed by translators to navigate the complexities of metaphor translation. Here is an overview of the translation techniques that are found:

### a. Deletion

Deletion occurs when a portion of the original text is removed from the target text because it may not be necessary or relevant for the audience. This technique often results in a loss of some meaning, but it may be done for reasons of brevity or naturalness in the translation. For example:

- **ST:** "Sekalipun menyusutkan bara."
- **TT:** (deleted)

In this case, the phrase "menyusutkan bara" (diminishing the embers) is omitted entirely in the target text. Deletion is generally considered a last resort when it is impossible or awkward to preserve the original text's meaning or when the cultural significance doesn't translate well.

### b. Explicitation

Explicitation is a technique used when the translator adds information to the target text to make implicit meanings more explicit. This helps clarify ideas or cultural references that might not be easily understood by the target audience. For instance:

- **ST:** Masa sepuluh tahun tidak mengaratkan esensi,
- **TT:** Ten years had done nothing to diminish its essence.

In the source text, "mengaratkan" (literally meaning "to rust") is a metaphor for something losing its value or essence over time. The translator avoids the metaphor of rust and instead directly conveys the implied meaning that the passage of time has not diminished or degraded the essence. The translator explicitly states that "Ten years had done nothing to diminish" the essence, making it easier for the target audience to understand without needing to interpret the metaphor of rust.

### c. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation involves completely rethinking the metaphor or figurative language to suit the target language while keeping the intended message intact. This technique often results in a different metaphor that fits the context of the target culture or language, rather than a literal translation. For instance:

- **ST:** "Semua sekat dan kerangkeng pikiran terbuka."
- **TT:** "Everything is interrelated but nothing belongs to anything else."

In this example, the metaphor of mental barriers and cages is replaced by a conceptual idea in the target text, offering an equivalent interpretation but with a shift in imagery and metaphorical framing.

#### Another Example:

- **ST:** "Inilah nirwana yang mampu menampung perasaan kita."
- **TT:** "and release a little piece of our souls."

Here, the original metaphor of "nirvana" is replaced with a different metaphor that still conveys the idea of emotional release but does so with an alternative expression that might be more culturally relatable for the target audience.

### d. Modulation

Modulation involves changing the perspective or focus of the original message to fit the target language's cultural or linguistic norms. This technique often adjusts the point of view or tone, while still delivering the core meaning. For example:

- **ST:** "Kehangatan terpancar dari mata mereka."
- **TT:** "There was warmth in their eyes."

In this case, the warmth metaphor is preserved, but the structure of the sentence is altered. Modulation helps adapt the sentence for smoother reading in the target language without compromising its meaning or emotional impact.

### e. Paraphrase

Paraphrase involves rewording a metaphor or figurative expression to convey the same meaning in a way that fits the grammatical or idiomatic structure of the target language. This technique helps maintain the essence of the message without being overly literal. For example:

- **ST:** "Kehadirannya selalu dianggap sekadar keberisikan, tak lebih signifikan dari bunyi kresek-kresek gelombang radio yang tak pas atau gambar statis sesudah acara televisi habis."
- **TT:** "It is also difficult to see disorder as anything more than the crackle of a poorly tuned short-wave radio or the static on a television screen after the night's transmission has finished."

The original sentence focuses on the presence of someone or something ("kehadirannya") being seen as mere noise or a disturbance ("keberisikan"). However, the translation shifts the focus from

presence to disorder. This shows that the translator chose to emphasize a broader concept (disorder) rather than stick with the literal idea of someone's presence being perceived as noise. The term "keberisikan" (noisiness or disturbance) in the source language might not directly work or convey the same sense in English. Instead, the translator chose disorder, which fits better in terms of an abstract concept and adapts the meaning to be more fitting for the target audience, creating a smoother reading experience.

#### f. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent refers to using a commonly accepted or pre-existing translation for idiomatic expressions or metaphors. This approach is often used when there are equivalent expressions in the target language that convey the same meaning without the need for further explanation. Examples include:

- **ST:** “Ternyata, hidup ini cair.”
- **TT:** “Life is fluid.”

Both expressions use a metaphor to describe the unpredictability or flexibility of life, and the metaphor is directly transferable between the two languages.

#### In Another Case:

- **ST:** “Reuben ingin meledak rasanya, dalam tangis dan tawa.”
- **TT:** “Reuben thought he would explode. He wanted to laugh and cry, all at the same time.”

The target language equivalent expression effectively conveys the same emotional intensity without significant change in meaning or metaphor.

### 3. Quality of Translation

Table 3.1. The Score of Translation quality of deletion technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Deletion	1	1	1

The effects of a translation technique on the quality of a translation can be examined through three core criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability, as outlined by Nababan et al. (2012). Each technique used in translation, including deletion, can influence these criteria in varying ways:

#### 1. Accuracy

Accuracy refers to how well the meaning of the source text is conveyed in the target text. In the case of the deletion technique, accuracy is often compromised because part of the original meaning is removed entirely. As a result, the message or the full meaning from the source text may not be fully transferred, leading to a lower score in accuracy. This is why deletion is typically seen as a last resort; even though it might improve naturalness or brevity, it reduces the completeness of the message. Since deletion involves removing parts of the text, the translation rated inaccurate (1) as important information is missing. As in the given example, the phrase “menyusutkan bara” is removed, which leads to a loss of specific imagery or details.

## 2. Acceptability

The acceptability aspect focuses on whether the translation feels natural and appropriate in the target language's cultural and linguistic norms. Deletion can make a translation unacceptable (1), especially if the omitted part contains important information or cultural significance. When the deletion is unwarranted or too drastic, the target audience may find the translation incomplete or unsatisfactory, as they miss certain nuances or context.

## 3. Readability

Readability is concerned with how easy it is for the target audience to understand the translation. Although deletion might seem to simplify a text, it can actually make the text has a low readability if key contextual information is missing, leading to confusion. In the case of omitting “menyusutkan bara,” readers may be left wondering about the missing meaning, disrupting the flow and clarity of the text.

### Overall Effects on Translation Quality

- **Negative Impact on Accuracy:** Deletion causes a loss of meaning, making the translation inaccurate.
- **Negative Impact on Acceptability:** The naturalness and appropriateness of the translation can suffer if the omitted information is culturally or contextually important.
- **Negative Impact on Readability:** Although the text may be shorter, deletion can hinder understanding by removing essential context, leading to lower readability.

In summary, while deletion might simplify a translation, it often leads to lower scores across all three aspects of translation quality—accuracy, acceptability, and readability—because of the loss of meaning and context from the source text. Therefore, deletion is typically used sparingly and only when absolutely necessary.

Table 3.2. The Score of Translation quality of explication technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Explication	2.25	3	3

### 1. Accuracy

A score of 2.25 suggests that the translation falls short of achieving perfect accuracy but maintains a reasonable level of fidelity to the source text. This score indicates that while the translation captures the essence of the original, there are areas where nuances or subtleties may not be fully preserved. However, this technique does come with certain trade-offs. When a metaphor is explicated, it can shift into a more literal interpretation, transforming it into a non-metaphor. This shift may lead to a slight deviation from the source text, as the original figurative meaning may be lost or diluted in the process of clarification. Consequently, while the explication technique can improve comprehension and accessibility for the target audience, it may also result in a loss of the aesthetic and emotional impact that the metaphor originally conveyed.

### 2. Acceptability

The score of 3 for acceptability suggests that the translation using explication is highly natural and appropriate in the target language. Explication enhances the fluency and cultural fit by making implicit ideas or cultural references clearer to the target audience, making the translation feel smooth and suitable. A score of 3 suggests that the translation successfully meets the criteria of acceptability, delivering a text that feels authentic and relatable. This score underscores the importance of balancing



accuracy with cultural sensitivity, demonstrating that while fidelity to the source text is crucial, ensuring that the translation resonates with the target audience is equally vital. Ultimately, this approach fosters a more engaging and enjoyable reading experience, allowing the audience to connect with the material in a meaningful way.

### 3. Readability

A score of 3 for readability means the translation is very easy to read and understand. By clarifying and elaborating certain concepts, explicitation can significantly improve the ease with which the target audience comprehends the text, ensuring a high level of readability. A score of 3 for readability signifies that the translation effectively engages the reader, inviting them to immerse themselves in the narrative or argument presented. It underscores the importance of creating a translation that is not just accurate but also enjoyable to read. By prioritizing readability, the translator ensures that the audience can effortlessly navigate the text, fostering a positive connection with the content and encouraging deeper engagement with the themes and ideas conveyed. Ultimately, this focus on clarity and accessibility enhances the overall impact of the translation, making it more effective in communicating the original message.

### Overall Effects on Translation Quality

- **Slightly impacts the accuracy (2.25):** Explicitation slightly impacts accuracy. The score reflects a mid-point between 2 (less accurate) and 3 (accurate). While it improves clarity, minor alterations in meaning, preventing a perfect score.
- **Negative Impact on Acceptability (3):** No negative impact. Explicitation enhances naturalness and appropriateness in the target language, making the translation more acceptable.
- **Negative Impact on Readability (3):** No negative impact. Explicitation improves readability by making implicit ideas clearer, ensuring high ease of understanding.

In summary, while explicitation does not affect the acceptability and readability in translation, it can lead to minor reductions in accuracy, hence the 2.25 score. It's important to distinguish that 2.25 is not the same as 3, indicating that there's a small compromise in accuracy with this technique.

Table 3.3. The Score of Translation quality of Discursive Creation technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Discursive Creation	1	3	3

#### 1. Accuracy

Discursive creation results in inaccuracy because the translation introduces new content or alters the original meaning significantly. The translator often creates a target text that diverges from the source text's meaning, leading to a score of 1 (inaccurate).

#### 2. Acceptability

Despite the inaccuracy, discursive creation tends to yield a translation that is **highly acceptable** in terms of naturalness and appropriateness. The translation reads fluently and is well-suited to the cultural and linguistic context of the target audience, earning a perfect score of 3.

#### 3. Readability

The translation is also easy to understand, with a clear and engaging style. Since the translator has more freedom to adapt the content, the text flows smoothly and is readily understood by the target audience, resulting in a readability score of 3.

## Overall Effects on Translation Quality

- **Negative Impact on Accuracy (1):** Discursive creation leads to inaccuracy by altering the original meaning or introducing new content, resulting in a low accuracy score.
- **Positive Impact on Acceptability (3):** Despite the inaccuracy, the translation is highly acceptable, reading fluently and fitting naturally within the target culture and language.
- **Positive Impact on Readability (3):** The translation is easy to understand and flows smoothly, making it clear and engaging for the target audience.

As a conclusion, Discursive creation results in low accuracy (1) as it alters the original meaning or introduces new content, but it remains highly acceptable (3) due to its fluency and natural fit within the target culture. Additionally, the translation is easy to understand (3), flowing smoothly and engaging the target audience effectively.

Table 3.4. The Score of Translation quality of modulation technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Modulation	3	3	3

### 1. Accuracy

Modulation achieves high accuracy by maintaining the original meaning of the source text while altering the structure or perspective. This technique allows the translator to make necessary adjustments in phrasing or perspective without distorting the intended message. As a result, the translation remains faithful to the source text's content while being adapted to suit the linguistic norms of the target language, leading to a perfect accuracy score of 3.

### 2. Acceptability

The use of modulation significantly enhances the acceptability of the translation. By shifting the sentence structure or perspective, the translator can make the message more natural and appropriate in the target language. This adaptation helps the translation feel more fluent and culturally aligned with the target audience's norms, avoiding awkwardness or unnatural phrasing. This results in a highly acceptable translation that receives a score of 3 for acceptability.

### 3. Readability

Modulation also has a positive impact on readability, as it ensures that the translation is clear, smooth, and easy to follow. The shifts in sentence structure or perspective help the translator produce a text that flows naturally, allowing the target audience to understand the message effortlessly. This leads to a perfect score of 3 for readability, indicating that the translation is not only accurate and acceptable but also highly readable and engaging.

## Overall Effects on Translation Quality:

- **Positive Impact on Accuracy (3):** Modulation achieves high accuracy by conveying the original meaning while changing the perspective or structure of the sentence, ensuring the translated message remains true to the source.
- **Positive Impact on Acceptability (3):** The translation is highly acceptable, as modulation helps adapt the message to the target language's natural norms and cultural context, making it fluent and appropriate.

- **Positive Impact on Readability (3):** The translation is very easy to read, as modulation ensures clarity and smoothness, allowing the target audience to understand the text effortlessly.

As a conclusion, this technique results in high scores for accuracy, acceptability, and readability—all rated at 3.

Table 3.5. The Score of Translation quality of paraphrase technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Paraphrase	3	3	3

### 1. Accuracy

The paraphrase technique achieves high accuracy (3) by effectively conveying the original meaning of the source text in a new and restructured form. In this process, the translator carefully rewords and reformulates the content while ensuring that the core message and intent of the original text are retained. This technique allows for flexibility in expression, enabling the translator to adapt the wording and sentence structure without altering the fundamental ideas being communicated. By maintaining fidelity to the source material in this manner, the paraphrase technique not only preserves the essential meaning but also enhances clarity and understanding for the target audience.

### 2. Acceptability

Paraphrasing also results in high acceptability, as it creates a translation that feels natural and culturally appropriate within the target language. This technique allows the translator to select synonyms and employ alternative sentence structures that resonate with the target audience, ensuring that the translated text aligns well with their linguistic norms and cultural context. By adapting the language in this way, the translation not only maintains its intended meaning but also enhances its relatability and engagement for readers. The seamless integration of these elements contributes to the overall fluency of the text, allowing it to read smoothly and comfortably for the audience. As a result, the paraphrased translation earns a perfect score of 3 for acceptability, highlighting its effectiveness in producing a text that is both suitable and appealing to the target readers.

### 3. Readability

The readability of a paraphrased translation is very high, as the technique focuses on clarity and flow. By rephrasing the text, the translator can enhance its accessibility, making it easier for the target audience to comprehend the content. This leads to a perfect readability score of 3, indicating that the translation is both engaging and straightforward to read.

### Overall Effects on Translation Quality:

- **Positive Impact on Accuracy (3):** The paraphrase technique achieves high accuracy by rewording the original text while retaining its core message, ensuring faithfulness to the source material and resulting in a perfect accuracy score of 3.
- **Positive Impact on Acceptability (3):** Paraphrasing results in high acceptability by creating a natural and culturally appropriate translation that uses synonyms and alternative structures, leading to fluency and earning a perfect score of 3.
- **Positive Impact on Readability (3):** The readability of a paraphrased translation is very high, as it prioritizes clarity and flow, enhancing accessibility for the target audience and resulting in a perfect readability score of 3, indicating that the translation is engaging and easy to understand.

In summary, the paraphrase technique excels in all three quality aspects—accuracy, acceptability, and readability—each receiving a score of 3.

Table 3.6. The Score of Translation quality of Established Equivalent technique

Translation Technique	Translation Quality		
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
Established Equivalent	3	3	3

### 1. Accuracy

The established equivalent technique achieves high accuracy by employing a recognized and accepted translation for specific terms or phrases within the target language. This practice ensures that the original meaning of the source text is accurately conveyed without distortion or alteration, allowing the translation to remain faithful to the intent of the original author. By relying on established equivalents, the translator can effectively bridge the gap between the two languages, minimizing the risk of misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Consequently, this leads to a perfect accuracy score of 3, reflecting the technique's effectiveness in maintaining the integrity of the source material.

### 2. Acceptability

Additionally, this technique provides high acceptability in the translation process. The use of established equivalents makes the translated text sound natural and culturally appropriate for the target audience. Familiarity with these terms resonates deeply with readers, as they are more likely to recognize and relate to well-established expressions within their linguistic context. This familiarity enhances the overall fluency of the text, creating a seamless reading experience that feels organic and engaging. As a result, the translation earns a score of 3 for acceptability, highlighting its suitability within the cultural framework of the target audience.

### 3. Readability

Furthermore, the readability of translations employing established equivalents is notably high. The incorporation of familiar terms and phrases contributes significantly to the clarity and smoothness of the text, making it more accessible to the target audience. By using expressions that are commonly understood and widely accepted, the translator can create a text that flows effortlessly, allowing readers to easily grasp the intended message without the hindrance of complex or obscure terminology. This focus on clarity leads to a perfect readability score of 3, indicating that the translation is not only accurate and acceptable but also highly engaging and straightforward to read.

### Overall Effects on Translation Quality

- **Positive Impact on Accuracy (3):** The established equivalent technique achieves high accuracy by using a recognized and accepted translation for a specific term or phrase in the target language. This ensures that the meaning of the source text is accurately conveyed without distortion, resulting in a perfect accuracy score of 3.
- **Positive Impact on Acceptability (3):** This technique also provides high acceptability, as the use of established equivalents makes the translation sound natural and culturally appropriate. The familiarity of these terms resonates with the target audience, enhancing the overall fluency of the text and earning a score of 3 for acceptability.
- **Positive Impact on Readability (3):** The readability of translations using established equivalents is very high, as these familiar terms contribute to clarity and smoothness in the text. By

incorporating commonly understood expressions, the translation becomes easier for the target audience to comprehend, leading to a perfect readability score of 3.

As a conclusion, the established equivalent technique excels in all three quality aspects—accuracy, acceptability, and readability—each receiving a score of 3.

Table 3.7. The Score of Translation quality of the metaphor translation analyzed

Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
2.56	2.84	2.84
x3	x2	x1
7.68	5.68	2.84
16.2:6		
Total Score	2.7	

### 1. Accuracy (2.56)

The whole translation achieves a high level of accuracy, indicating that while it effectively conveys much of the original meaning of the source text, there may be some instances of slight misinterpretation or loss of nuance. This score suggests that the translation is generally reliable and successfully communicates the core ideas, yet it does not capture every subtlety present in the original. The nuances, which are often critical in conveying the author's intent, cultural context, or emotional undertones, may have been diminished in the process of translation. This can occur due to various factors, such as differences in linguistic structures, idiomatic expressions, or cultural references that do not translate directly.

Additionally, the score of 2.56 indicates that while the translation is serviceable and understandable for the target audience, it might benefit from further refinement to ensure a more precise representation of the source material. This could involve revisiting certain phrases or concepts that may not have been translated with full accuracy and exploring alternative word choices or structures that better reflect the original intent. By addressing these areas for improvement, the translation could enhance its fidelity to the source text, resulting in a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding for readers. Overall, while the translation demonstrates a commendable effort to convey the original message, attention to these subtleties can elevate its quality and effectiveness in delivering the author's voice and meaning.

### 2. Acceptability (2.84)

This score reflects a high level of acceptability, demonstrating that the translation is culturally appropriate and resonates well with the target audience. The translator has successfully adapted the language and content, ensuring that it aligns with the cultural norms and expectations of the intended readership. As a result, the text feels natural and fluent, contributing to a reading experience that is engaging and accessible. This fluidity enhances the reader's connection to the material, making it more likely that they will appreciate and comprehend the translated work.

Despite this high score, there may still be minor areas for improvement that could further enhance the overall reception of the translation. For example, certain phrases or expressions might be fine-tuned to increase their relevance or emotional impact, ensuring that they resonate even more deeply with the target audience. Additionally, reviewing the text for any potential cultural references or idiomatic expressions that could be better aligned with local customs or practices may strengthen the translation's appeal. By addressing these subtle nuances, the translation can achieve an even higher level of acceptability,

ultimately enriching the reader's experience and fostering a stronger connection to the text. Overall, while the translation performs well in terms of acceptability, there is always room for refinement to ensure that it meets the diverse needs and expectations of its audience.

### **3. Readability**

Similar to acceptability, the readability score of 2.84 indicates that the translation is clear and accessible, allowing the target audience to comprehend the content without difficulty. This score reflects the effectiveness of the translator in crafting a text that is not only understandable but also engaging for readers. The structure and flow of the text have been thoughtfully designed to support understanding, with logical progression and coherent organization that facilitate a smooth reading experience.

However, there may still be opportunities to further improve clarity or engagement in certain sections. For instance, specific phrases or complex sentence structures could be simplified to enhance comprehension, especially for readers who may not be familiar with the subject matter. Additionally, incorporating more contextual cues or explanatory elements could help clarify any challenging concepts, making the translation even more accessible.

Lastly, the overall score of 2.7 reflects a high-quality translation that effectively conveys the original message while being culturally appropriate and easy to read. It demonstrates a solid balance between accuracy, acceptability, and readability, indicating that the translation is well-suited for its intended audience. While there are areas for potential improvement, particularly in accuracy, the translation achieves a commendable level of quality, serving its purpose effectively.

## **Discussion**

The findings show about the technique used in how metaphor from Bahasa Indonesia is translated into English. There are 6 translations that are used by the translators. Translation techniques contribute significantly to the ongoing discussion on metaphor translation. The diversity in translation techniques—deletion, explicitation, discursive creation, modulation, paraphrase, and established equivalent—reflects the complexity of translating metaphors. Each technique presents different ways to address the challenges posed by figurative language, showing that metaphor translation is not a one-size-fits-all process.

While prior studies, such as those by Lutfiah et al. (2023) and Putri and Gusthini (2022), focused on specific contexts like song lyrics, this research expands the discourse by analyzing metaphor translation within literary texts. These previous studies also mention methods like converting metaphors to non-figurative expressions or adding similes, which align with techniques like paraphrase and explicitation that caused a metaphor in source text becomes a non-metaphor in target text. Farghal and Mansour (2020) and Rumman et al. (2023) stress the importance of maintaining fidelity to the metaphor's meaning in literary contexts, similar to the findings related on explicitation and established equivalent techniques that are used by translators to translate the metaphor. Their emphasis on fidelity highlights how techniques like established equivalent and explicitation can maintain the original metaphor's emotional and conceptual resonance. In audiovisual contexts, Al-Adwan and Al-Jabri (2023) pointed out the challenges faced by translation students in handling cultural and conceptual metaphors, which overlaps with the issues observed with techniques like discursive creation and modulation. These techniques often involve shifts in perspective or imagery to fit cultural norms, illustrating the nuanced balancing act translators must perform when dealing with metaphors across languages and cultures, but the whole discussion about shifting would not be discussed here.

However, in those previous researches did not discuss about the specific relationship between translation techniques and translation quality, particularly for metaphors in literary contexts. While many studies explore metaphor translation or general translation strategies, few, if any, provide a comprehensive analysis of how specific techniques directly impact quality metrics such as accuracy,

acceptability, and readability. The drastic loss in quality with deletion technique underscores the critical importance of metaphors in literary works. Metaphors not only convey meaning but also enhance the aesthetic and emotional depth of a narrative. By removing metaphors, the translation strips away an essential layer of meaning, reducing the reader's engagement and comprehension.

The findings on explicitation and discursive creation technique reveal the delicate balance required in metaphor translation. While explicitation ensures clarity, it risks losing the metaphor. Furthermore, discursive creation, while creative, can lead to a loss of fidelity to the original text as well, undermining the translation's accuracy. Interestingly, modulation, paraphrase, and established equivalent emerge as the most effective techniques for maintaining translation quality. This suggests that these techniques provide the flexibility needed to adapt metaphors while preserving their original meaning. By maintaining the metaphor, these techniques succeed in maintaining high standards of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In addition, all the studies also did not define the types of metaphor.

### **Conclusion**

The analysis fills the gap of previous study in types of metaphors, along with the translation techniques employed. This analysis shows that each technique serves a unique purpose in navigating the complexities of language and culture. Deletion allows for the removal of unnecessary content to enhance brevity and naturalness, though it results in some loss of meaning. Explicitation adds clarity by making implicit meanings explicit, ensuring that cultural references are understandable to the target audience, but at some points it changes the metaphor into a non-metaphor language. Discursive creation rethinks metaphors to fit the context of the target culture, leading to different but contextually appropriate expressions, and it makes the translation lost in its acceptability. Modulation modifies the perspective or focus of the original message, ensuring that the translation aligns with the cultural norms of the target language while preserving core meanings. Paraphrase rewords expressions to fit the target language's idiomatic structure, maintaining the essence of the original message. Finally, established equivalent leverages commonly accepted translations for idiomatic expressions, ensuring that the translation resonates with the target audience without requiring further explanation. Modulation, paraphrase, and established equivalent did not impact accuracy, acceptability, and readability, as they effectively preserved the original meaning. The findings highlight the importance of flexibility and creativity in translation, as translators must navigate cultural nuances and linguistic differences while striving to preserve the original intent and emotional resonance of the source material. The varied application of these techniques underscores the translator's role as both a linguistic and cultural mediator, tasked with conveying not just words, but also meanings, emotions, and cultural contexts.

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